For

Manufacturers, Inventors, and Others.

Answers to various questions about Patent Office practice and

Patents.

BENJ. R. CATLIN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Patent Practice Exclusively.

To Inquirers:

In view of my very large correspondence, please accept a copy of this publication with marked portions as a respectful answer in whole or in part to inquiries.

If you do not wish to preserve it for future reference, please pass it along. Send for another if you desire.

PREFACE.

For convenience in answering the inquiries of correspondents, various suggestions in condensed form and of practical character respecting patent rights, inventions, applications, &c., have been embodied in the following pages.

Those who have valuable inventions or propose to acquire interest in such inventions or in patent rights, or who have either to prosecute or defend patent suits, should proceed intelligently and according to law, and thereby avoid danger of loss. It is impossible to do more within the compass of these pages than suggest a few rules and principles and a few dangers and necessary precautions. This will be understood, and also that in patent matters, as in all important business involving special knowledge, qualified agents or trained experts, worthy of entire confidence, should be consulted in particular cases.

PATENTABLE SUBJECTS.

New and useful improvements in a machine, article, or art (process or method), new and useful compositions of matter, and new and useful ornamental designs or forms for an article of manufacture, and impressions, patterns, prints, or pictures to be wrought into such article, are patentable.

LENGTH OF TERM AND COST OF PATENTS.

Inventions in mechanical devices, in processes, and in compositions are patentable for a term of seventeen years. The government

filing fee is $15 and the final fee is $20, or a total of $35. The solicitor's fee varies with the importance, difficulty, and extent of the case, the usual charge in an ordinary case being $30, or a total of $65. For every sheet of drawing beyond the first it is the general practice to add $5 to the usual fee. The above terms may be considered acceptable to me unless notice is given and a special agreement is made in advance.

HOW TO APPLY FOR PATENTS.

In applying for a patent send me a drawing, sketch, photograph, model, or specimen (one or more as may be most convenient or necessary for disclosing the invention) and send also a brief description of the part or thing that has not been previously known, that is, of the new invention or improvement, stating its object and advantages and the defect or objections overcome thereby. All that is necessary is to give a clear idea of the novel improvement, and anything doing this will be sufficient. In some cases of unusual difficulty an experienced draftsman will be sent from my office.

The first government fee ($15) should also be sent. All the formal papers, specifications, claims, and drawings will be promptly prepared in legal form and sent (except drawings) for the inventor's approval and signature, at which time the solicitor's fee will be called for (see table of charges, page 22).

DESIGNS.

Patents are granted for novel, ornamental forms, patterns, designs, impressions, or ornaments placed on or wrought into any article of manufacture, and will often give protection

where mechanical patents are not appropriate. Designs for stoves, radiators, carpets and other fabrics, household furniture, mantels, domestic articles, statues and statuettes, and numberless other articles have been patented in great numbers.

Design patents may be obtained for three years and six months, for seven years, or for fourteen years, as the applicant elects, at a total cost of $35, $40, and $45, respectively. For an application for a patent for a design, send a representation or specimen of the design and state the principal feature for which protection is desired and remit as above noted.

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY.

An opinion as to the probable patentability of an invention submitted for consideration, and advice how to proceed, will be given without charge, but

A PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

Is ordinarily recommended. This includes a search through domestic patents and publications, and discloses what has been before patented or described in this country in the same art and enables the inventor and his solicitor to intelligently decide whether it is best to prosecute his claim with or without further improvement. Copies of prior pertinent patents are furnished, with an opinion as to patentability. If the invention is found to be wanting in novelty, the expense of an unnecessary application is avoided. For such search and report, with copies of prior patents, $5 is charged.

FINAL GOVERNMENT FEE.

After allowance of an application for patent and within six months thereof, the final gov-

ernment fee of $20 can be paid. Patents will be granted about three weeks after the payment of this fee. In applications for design patents the entire government fee is payable in advance.

PATENTS TO ASSIGNEE.

If the patent is to issue to an assignee, or jointly to the inventor and assignee, an assignment in due form must be filed for record not later than the payment of the final government fee; and in applications for designs, not later than the allowance of the application.

RENEWAL OF FORFEITED APPLICATION.

If an applicant fails to pay the final fee within the prescribed time (six months from mailing of notice of allowance), the patent will be withheld, but at any time within two years after the date of *allowance*, the application may be renewed on payment of a government fee of $15.00 and a solicitor's fee of $5.00.

ABANDONED APPLICATION.

A rejected application which has become abandoned by delay constitutes no bar to a new application for the same invention, nor does public use or sale in this or in any case, unless such use or sale occurred two years prior to the date of application.

DISCLAIMER.

If, after a patent is obtained, it is found that the claims cover more than the inventor was justly entitled to, such matter may be disclaimed by the owner of the patent. Such disclaimers are advisable before bringing suit on the valid claims.

TRADE-MARKS

Can be registered by the rightful owner for a term of thirty years at a total cost of $40. Such marks consist of arbitrarily chosen words, names, marks, or signs. The likeness or the autograph of the applicant can be registered.

In view of the very large and rapidly increasing number of registered marks a preliminary examination as to novelty and registrability is advisable. The fee for such examination is $5.

CAVEAT.

The sole effect of a caveat is to entitle the caveator to notice of an interfering application, should such be filed, and to give him an opportunity to file his claim in due form and prove priority.

This benefit, however, is secured more efficiently by an application, which is not so likely, as a caveat, to be overlooked in the Patent Office, and is effectual for a longer period without additional fees. A caveat is only kept alive by annual payments, and the cost of a caveat does not diminish the amount required for the application when it is subsequently filed, since none of the caveat papers nor the fees can be used for the purpose. If the invention is not sufficiently matured for an application, the caveat specification will ordinarily be too vague and general to have any value. For these reasons, the filing of a caveat is not advisable except under exceptional circumstances.

COPYRIGHTS

Are applicable to books, maps, charts, engravings, photographs, and the like, and models

or designs for works of fine art. The total cost of registry and certificate is from $6 to $10.

General Suggestions for Inventors, Manufacturers, and others.

PROPERTY IN INVENTIONS.

There is this resemblance between property in wild animals and property in new inventions; if captured and held in possession, they belong to the captor, but not if they escape.

An invention to become protected property must not be abandoned but must be reduced to possession and be secured according to law, and this must be done with reasonable promptness, in correct form, and with clear discrimination between the rights of the inventor and of other inventors and of the public. An inventor sometimes finds, when too late, that he has lost a valuable invention, through want of due knowledge, care, and diligence.

PRIOR USE.

The use or sale of a single practical embodiment of an invention usually defeats the right to a patent unless application is made within two years.

A prior patent or other published description of an invention is sufficient to bar a subsequent inventor's claim, even though the described invention was never put in public use.

To bar the grant of a patent to another, or to invalidate a later patent, it is not necessary that a prior patentee should *claim* the invention. To defeat an application or avoid a

patent it is sufficient that the invention was described in a patent or publication before invention by the claimant.

A patent subsequently granted for that which was described in an earlier patent to the *same inventor*, but not claimed in the earlier case, may be invalid. It is important to claim every invention shown or described in an application, either in that application or in a lawful division thereof.

VALIDITY OF PATENTS AND CLAIMS.

A patent does not usually cover everything described in the specifications, but only a part.

A patent does not always cover what is specified in the claim so as to protect it. One or more of the claims may be invalid, and if valid they may be valid only under a *particular and limited construction of their language.*

Claims are necessarily construed with the specification, and are not valid if not properly supported by the description.

A good specification and few claims are preferable to a defective description and numerous claims.

Numerous claims often obscure an invention. They have no actual value except as they point out the very thing, combination, or art which constitutes the improvement and distinguishes it from prior inventions.

It is, however, generally desirable to make a claim as broad as practicable and one or more of narrower scope, which latter may prove valid though it be subsequently discovered the broad claim is not.

The value and scope of a claim is not increased by adding to the number of the elements it enumerates, but the contrary. It is

not necessary that equivalents should be mentioned in the claims.

A patent may be valid and cover a valuable improvement and yet be subject to one or more prior patents.

BOTH INFRINGERS.

Patent was granted to A for a lamp burner and another to B for an improvement. Each inventor made and sold the same burner, including B's improvement, and each sued the other for infringement. The Supreme Court of the United States, upon appeal, in each case gave judgment against each in favor of the other.

OWNERSHIP OF PATENT RIGHT.

An *assignment* conveys exclusive rights throughout the entire territory of the United States in respect either to the whole interest or exclusive rights, except as to those of a joint owner.

A conveyance of a similar interest in the patent for less than the whole territory is styled a *grant.*

A *license* conveys no interest in the patent, but gives simply the right to make, use, or vend the invention in the whole territory, or in any particular part, according to its terms.

To ascertain the title or ownership to a patented invention requires a thorough expert investigation of the records of the Patent Office.

A written assignment of a patent right, unless recorded at the Patent Office, is not good after three months as against a subsequent assignment for a valuable consideration without notice.

An undivided interest, however small, in a patent right enables the owner of such frac-

tional interest to make, use, and sell the invention without limit, and probably without account to other part owners. For many purposes the ownership of a small fraction of the undivided interest would appear to be as valuable as the ownership of a larger one.

WHO MAY OBTAIN PATENT.

Any person, without respect to age, sex, or citizenship, who is an inventor and duly applies, may obtain a patent.

INVENTOR'S INCHOATE RIGHT.

He who first conceives an invention, or who first describes it or embodies it in a drawing or in a model must be diligent or he cannot prevail against a subsequent diligent inventor who is the first to perfect the invention and get a patent.

A specification, drawing, petition, and oath, all in due form for an application, if kept in the possession of an inventor until another has subsequently made the same invention and obtained a patent for it, will not necessarily invalidate such patent to another, nor entitle the first inventor to a patent. The person earliest to conceive and illustrate, who neglects to file his application and sleeps upon his inchoate rights, may awake to find that a later but more diligent inventor has secured a valid patent for the invention.

JOINT AND SOLE INVENTORSHIP.

Joint inventors are entitled to a joint patent, but care must be taken in determining whether or not there has been joint invention. Neither contribution of money nor the making of mere auxiliary suggestions will entitle a person to take the oath as a joint inventor.

An assignee of an interest in the invention may receive a patent either solely or jointly, as assignee, but cannot take the oath of invention. If an assignment of an undivided interest be filed for record not later than the date of payment of the final government fee with request that patent issue to the assignee according to the extent of his interest, the patent will so issue.

MASTER AND WORKMAN.

As between a workman and his employer, both claiming an invention, the presumption is in favor of the workman, unless it appears that he was specially employed to carry out or embody particular *ideas communicated by the employer.* And this is true, although the employer's time, materials, and tools were used in making the invention. If patent issues to the workman, and the invention is afterward used in the employer's business, he can, under some circumstances, claim a *constructive license.*

A workman or mechanic who is merely employed to embody an invention conceived by another is not entitled to a patent, even though he makes subsidiary suggestions.

RE-ISSUE.

When a patent is inoperative or invalid by reason of a defective or insufficient specification or of too broad a claim, a reissue of the patent may be asked to correct the same.

Actual mistakes and errors due to inadvertence may be thus corrected if application is promptly made, but not mistakes due to the ignorance or neglect of the applicant or his solicitor. An inventor's rights, therefore, under an original application may be impaired

beyond remedy by ignorant management before its allowance.

Before application for reissue it is advisable to make a preliminary investigation in the Patent Office in relation to the apparent novelty of the invention at the time the patent was granted. For this purpose send a statement of the defects of the patent and a fee of $10. An examination of the official proceedings prior to the grant will be made and advice given. If it is desired to make application for reissue, the government fee ($30) should be remitted. The necessary documents will then be prepared and forwarded for inspection and execution, and the agency fee will be called for. The case will then be prosecuted as are original applications, and upon its allowance will be passed to issue without further charge.

DEMONSTRATION.

If an inventor applies for a patent before he makes a working machine or puts his invention in practice it will sometimes happen that a subsequent practical embodiment of his invention will vary from his first conception and crude models and from his patent. It is, therefore, desirable, where practicable, that the invention be thoroughly demonstrated before application. Many ingenious and valuable improvements fail because they are never *demonstrated.* An inventor who cannot himself afford to put an improvement in practice can often find others who will advance money for the purpose and for securing patents in consideration of a part interest.

AN INTERFERENCE

Is a judicial proceeding to determine the question of priority between claimants.

Whenever an application is made which interferes with any pending application, or with any unexpired patent, notice is given to the applicants, or applicant and patentee, as the case may be, and a preliminary interference is declared and a time named to file statements under oath, giving the date of: (1) the conception of the invention; (2) its illustration by drawing or model; (3) its disclosure to others; (4) its completion; and (5) the extent of its use. In case of an invention made abroad the statement is varied.

Testimony may be taken by each party, and the case is heard by the Examiner of Interferences, from whose decision, if adverse, an appeal may be taken as in ex-parte cases.

Inventors are advised to preserve all sketches, models, and description of their inventions and proof of their dates for use as evidence if required.

COSTS

In an interference suit, as it may be called, cannot be ascertained in advance. Much depends on the expense of taking testimony and the prolongation of the trial. My retainer will be $25 (or more). This, of course, does not cover services in taking testimony nor arguments at the hearing, or exceptional services.

SPECIFICATION.

It is important in making an application for patent that all papers, and particularly the specification, be prepared correctly both in form and substance.

The following are the well-defined parts of a proper specification, some of which are positively required by statute, and all of which are essential to thorough work,

Every specification should embrace: (1) a preamble; (2) title; (3) statement of the object and nature of the invention; (4) a general description of the drawings; (5) a detailed description of the same; and (6) a claim or claims. To properly frame a specification and set forth what was before unknown and clearly and precisely discriminate between that which is old and that which is new, so that the patent when issued shall cover the whole invention in due form and shall fully secure the inventor's rights, demands experience superadded to a knowledge of the use of language, an acquaintance with the law, and with the philosophical, mechanical, or chemical principles involved in the invention, and with the state of the art to which it pertains, and nothing but loss and disappointment can be expected to follow the entrusting of such work to those lacking these qualifications. And the practice of those patent firms and solicitors who are merely skilled in bookkeeping and advertising, and who employ apprentices and inexperienced clerks for such work, cannot be approved, and anyone having an important invention to protect should seek the aid of a competent solicitor who can give assurance of his *personal services* in the matter.

ORDER OF OFFICIAL EXAMINATION.

In the Patent Office there are thirty-four divisions, each having a principal examiner and numerous assistant examiners, and applications are assigned to these divisions according to the nature of their subjects, and they are taken up for examination in the order of their filing; in periods varying from about one to

two or more months, according to the state of the work in the respective divisions.

Examination cannot be hurried by political influence, bribery, or other corrupt means.

Those shysters promising to obtain patents sooner than others by such means, or by other alleged advantages, are unworthy of confidence. In this connection we quote from Rule 17 of the Patent Office:

"As the value of patents depends largely upon the careful preparation of the specification and claims, the assistance of competent counsel will in most cases be of advantage to the applicant; but the value of their services will be proportional to their skill and honesty, and too much care cannot be exercised in their selection. The office cannot assume responsibility for the act of attorneys, nor can it assist applicants in making selections. It, will, however, be unsafe to trust those who pretend to the possession of any facilities except capacity and diligence for procuring patents in a shorter time or with broader claims than others."

REJECTED APPLICATIONS.

Few applications are allowed without being rejected one or more times, and the chief labor of the solicitor often occurs after the application has been filed. A large majority of applications are rejected several times for reasons more or less substantial.

GROUNDS OF REJECTION.

The objections made to applications by the Commissioner of Patents under the advice of the examiners are very numerous, some of them being of a character not readily understood except by the expert. They, however, fall mostly under the following heads: (1) want of proper-subject matter in the application; (2) want of novelty, utility, or importance in the invention; (3) duplicity of invention; (4) want of fullness, clearness, or

proper method in the specification or in the drawing; (5) want of clearness, definiteness, or proper form of claims; (6) want of harmony between the several parts of the application.

PROSECUTION OF APPLICATIONS.

The reasons assigned in rejecting an application must be considered by the applicant (or his agent), who should convince the Patent Office officials of the insufficiency of the reasons of rejections, or amend his application. This ordinarily involves several communications between the applicant and the office, and as the office examines every case in its turn, and it is often many days or weeks before response is made to an applicant's communication, it will be understood that the examination consumes time, which may in some cases be much prolonged. It can, however, be shortened if the inventor or his agent does not care what kind of a patent he secures, and will accept narrow claims.

The following is an extract from a report of the Commissioner of Patents to Congress:

"Honest and skilful solicitors, with a thorough knowledge of the practice of the office and of patent law, and who are able and willing to advise their clients as to the exact value of the patents which they can obtain for them may be of much service to inventors. There are many such, but those who care for nothing but to give them something called a patent that they may secure their own fee have in too many instances proved a curse. Between such men and the office the strife is constant. This tendency is aggravated by those who solicit patents upon contingent fees, or who, without special training or qualifications, adopt this business as an incident to a claim agency. Such men are often more desirous of obtaining a patent of any kind and by any means, than they are of obtaining one which shall be of any value to their clients."

A well known judge (Greer) has said:

"Sometimes we have had to almost stretch our consciences to help through a good invention against a bad description drawn by some blockhead. The difficulty has been that the mechanics did not understand law, and the lawyers did not understand mechanics."

The courts are less disposed than formerly to help out a badly drawn specification and claim, and thorough work is essential to their favor.

"The growth of the patent system in the last quarter of a century in this country has reached a stage in its progress where the variety and magnitude of the interests involved require accuracy, precision, and care in the PREPARATION of all *the papers on which the patent is founded.*"

Merrill *vs.* Yeomans, U. S. Sup. Ct., 97 U. S., 568–574.

The work of prosecuting an application so as to avoid the numerous objections and criticisms that are made under several heads above recited without sacrificing an applicant's rights, requires as much experience, skill, and knowledge, both of patent law and of the particular art, as the original preparation of the specifications and drawings.

COPIES.

If copies of all the papers, drawings, patents cited in rejection, and official correspondence are desired, a deposit of $3 to $5 should be made.

Printed copies of patent specifications and drawings will be furnished for 15 cents each, or if a large number is desired, for 10 cents each, and a small additional charge to cover clerical service in ordering and comparing, postage, etc.

REJECTED APPLICATIONS

Having merit, originally prepared and filed by others, will be amended and prosecuted for a charge of $15 or more, according to the circumstances of the case. If desired, in such

cases, a part of the solicitor's fee, if it be more than above named, will be made contingent upon success.

APPEALS.

In an application finally rejected by the primary examiner (without satisfactory reason), an appeal may be taken to an Appeal Board, consisting of three examiners-in-chief, on payment of $10, government fee.

From an adverse decision of the Board, appeal lies to the Commissioner of Patents, on payment of a government fee of $20, and from the Commissioner to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia on filing a docket fee of $10. Printed copies of the record and of briefs must be filed in the court. The attorney's fees necessarily vary with the circumstances of the case.

EXPERT EXAMINATIONS.

Correct answers to one or more of the following questions are often important to those interested in patent rights:

1. Is the unauthorized use of a particular invention, such, for example, as is described in a given patent, an infringment of another patent named?

An answer to this question cannot always be drawn from a simple comparison of the supposed infringing matter with that claimed in the patent. The scope and effect of the latter may be variously affected by prior patents and by the state of the art. It may stand in such relations that its validity can be sustained only by the narrowest construction of its claims, or, on the other hand, there may be nothing in the prior state of the art to defeat a broad construction.

2. Is the unauthorized use of a particular invention an infringment of *any* patent?

This question involves the inquiry whether any unexpired patent *claims* the invention and, if so, whether the prior claim is valid, and further, whether the particular invention can be practically used without the use of other connected matters covered by valid patents.

3. Is a particular patent valid in respect to one or more of its claims?

Strictly, an answer to this requires an examination of all prior patents and publications, domestic and foreign, relating to the subject of the particular patent or invention.

4. Is a particular invention patentable?

Correspondents will do well to discriminate between the above subjects of inquiry, as the second or third involve much more labor than either the first or fourth.

FOREIGN PATENTS.

A prior foreign patent to the same inventor may materially abridge the term of his domestic patent, as the latter expires with the term of the foreign patent, and if there be more than one, with that which has the shortest term. For this reason, and for the further reason, that a prior United States patent frequently invalidates a subsequent foreign patent in several most important countries, applications for patents in such countries should be filed in the foreign offices on the day that the United States patent is granted.

For this reason foreign applications should preferably be prepared and sent abroad not later than about the time of paying the final government fee in this country.

The first costs of foreign patents vary from $40 to $75 or more, according to the country and the extent of the case. The poorer the

country the higher are the government fees usually.

Many foreign countries impose an annual tax upon patents, and a few require that the invention be manufactured in the country within a specified time.

Registry of trade-marks can be secured in foreign countries.

SALE OF PATENTS.

Assignments, grants, and licenses are prepared and the government fee for recording paid on receipt of from $3 to $5, and the names of parties and other necessary information being furnished.

We do not sell patents or inventions.

Washington is the producer of patents but is not a favorable field for exploiting them or promoting the introduction of inventions. My experience agrees with that of all reputable solicitors here and elsewhere, and does not favor the combination of patent soliciting and patent brokerage. I have, however, in some cases purchased patents for others.

STATE LEGISLATION.

The patentee has exclusive right to make, use, and sell his invention during seventeen years, or the term of the patent. He can sell either of these rights or license any person to exercise them in any part or in the whole of the United States territory. States have no right to limit, hinder, or burden these rights by any special tax or requirement of any kind. Patented machines, articles, etc., are subject to the same liabilities as those not patented, but no hostile discrimination is permitted by the Constitution.

WHAT TO INVENT.

Practical inventors will give attention to things which they use in their business with a view to save labor, cheapen manufacture, or improve products. Such as are able to make and use valuable improvements in their established business reap a sure profit.

Professional men and others not employed in the arts make inventions in things that they observe and study. And the inventions of such are often the most striking and valuable because they are often less likely to travel in beaten tracks than those whose minds are bound to the old ways by practice and habit in a particular art.

The practical manufacturer has the advantage that he knows better what has been done and what he needs in his particular field. His knowledge of that is more exact. The inventor at large, so to speak, ranges over a wider field and is less bound by traditional ideas. There is abundant room for both.

NO END OF INVENTION.

Wide fields of invention lie unexplored, and inventions will never cease. When coal veins and gold mines have all been discovered and dug to the bottom, the field of human invention and discovery will remain as exhaustless as ever. The energy of the sun, the force of the tides and winds and streams, and the powers of agents not now fully understood, are to be utilized to an extent beyond present conception. New substances, new compounds, new articles, new machines, new arts, and new designs, infinite in aggregate number, are yet to be discovered and made useful.

IMPROVEMENTS IN COMMON THINGS.

If to-day you imagine that ordinary things have all been perfected, to-morrow you will see some ingenious, rapidly-selling invention, some popular toy, or some simple but valuable novelty, and will be asking yourself "why did I not think of that?"

ADDRESS.

Benj. R. Catlin, Washington, D. C. Correspondence with inventors, manufacturers, attorneys at law, solicitors, and others invited.

A VISIT TO WASHINGTON

Is not necessary if the business to be done can be clearly stated in writing, with the help of drawings, models, photographs, copies of prior patents—one, two, or more of these, as found convenient or necessary. If, however, a personal interview seems necessary, or if a trip here is desirable on other accounts, correspondents and others will be cheerfully welcomed at our office.

PERSONAL.

The author has lived at the Capital over twenty-five years, including a service of twelve years as a principal examiner of the Patent Office, engaged solely in business pertaining to patents. Any communication addressed to him Washington, D. C., will be promptly delivered without a more particular address, as he is well known. Your friends or acquaintances in this city would make a favorable report upon inquiry. Note also at the end of this book the names of persons and firms whom I have served; you can refer to any of them if you wish.

Your attention is called to these facts because of the large number of dishonest or incompe-

tent persons who are publishing lying boasts and promises. Valuable inventions and important business should be kept out of the hands of those who offer to work for nothing, or for half pay, or who offer prizes, or profess to have a "pull," or hint that they can get patents quickly because they are right opposite the Patent Office, or who boast of wonderful sales and promise large and immediate returns. I do not compete in such humbug. A fair price for good work will be charged and business only asked of those who have something worth protecting and wish competent service at a just rate.

WRITE IF IN DOUBT.

Further and more particular information as to details will be freely given in suitable cases. For legal opinions involving careful investigation and consideration, and for other special services, a reasonable charge will be made, as may be agreed upon. In inquiries about particular patents they should be identified by subject, number, date, and name, or by as many of these particulars as praticable.

SCHEDULE OF FEES.

	Gov't Fees.	Atty's. Fees.	Total.
For a Patent (First Fee, $15; Final Fee, $20)	$35	$30	$65
For a Caveat	10	15	25
For a Reissue	30	50	80
For a Design for 3½ years	10	25	35
For a Design for 7 years	15	25	40
For a Design for 14 years	30	25	55
For a Trade-Mark	25	15	40
For a Copyright			10
Appeal to the Board	10	25	35
Appeal to the Commissioner	20	30	50
Assignments-Government and Attorney's fees in full			5
Interlocutory Appeals to the Commissioner			10

The government fees given in the above schedule are payable in advance, except the final fee of $20, which is payable at any time within six months after allowance of the application and before grant of patent.

The attorney's fees are payable in advance, except by special agreement. The prices given refer to ordinary cases, but not to those of more than usual extent or difficulty.

Extracts from Letters of Officers with whom I Served in the Patent Office.

"U. S. PATENT OFFICE,
"WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 5, 1886.

"MR. BENJAMIN R. CATLIN.

"DEAR SIR: I have your letter of last Saturday transmitting your resignation as a principal examiner in this office.

"I sincerely regret that you feel impelled to leave us. Your fidelity, integrity, and competency have never been questioned, but your services, good work, and faithfulness have many times been spoken of and commended to me.

* * * * * * * * * * *

"Very truly yours,
"(Signed) M. V. MONTGOMERY,
"*Commissioner of Patents.*"

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
"WASHINGTON, D. C., *Dec.* 16, 1885.

"B. R. CATLIN, ESQ.,
"PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

"DEAR SIR: I am informed that you are about to resign your position of principal examiner to engage in the practice.

"I have great pleasure in testifying to your thorough knowledge of the duties that will devolve upon you as a solicitor.

"Your accurate learning and large experience as an examiner will enable you to render the highest order of service to your clients. Refer to me if you desire.

"Truly yours,

"(Signed) BENJ. BUTTERWORTH,

"*Late Commissioner of Patents.*"

"WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 23, 1889.

"DEAR SIR:

* * * * * * *

"Mr. Catlin was for many years a principal examiner in the Patent Office, which position he voluntarily resigned to go into business a few years since. I have known him both personally and by reputation and can vouch for his thorough qualifications and integrity, and heartily recommend him to your confidence.

"Yours truly,

"(Signed) SCHUYLER DURYEE,

"*Ex-Chief Clerk of the*

"*U. S. Patent Office.*"

Below the Names of a Part of my Clients are Given.

Williams, P. E.....Dadeville, Ala.
Brannen, D. J., M. D.....Flagstaff, Ariz.
Smith, J. H.....Little Rock, Ark.
Judson, Albert H.....Los Angeles, Cal.
Pratt, Geo. A.....Brownsville, Cal.
Bierer, H.....Paso Rables, Cal.
Coleman, M. S.....Canon City, Colo.
Coston & Broadhead.....Durango, Colo.
Keller. A.....Durango, Colo
Old, W. W. & R. H.....Denver, Colo.
Robinson, A. H.....Buena Vista, Colo.
Woodruff, C. B.....Alma, Colo.
Blankman, J. S.....Washington, D. C.
Charles, L. N.....Washington, D. C.
Cook, Paul.....Washington, D. C.
Emmons, Geo. E.....Washington, D. C.
Friez, Julien.....Washington, D. C.
Gay, Elijah.....Washington, D. C.
Judson, Chas. K.....Washington, D. C.
Marvin, C. F.....Washington, D. C.
Pitney, Albert E.....Washington, D. C.
Prall, Wm. E.....Washington, D. C.
Riley, Martin.....Washington, D. C.
Tyson, Bryan.....Washington, D. C.
Vaughn, Jas.....Laurel, Del.
Pearce, J. Y.....DeLong, Fla.
Cass, W. B.....Atlanta, Ga.
Eskew, John B.....Atlanta, Ga.
Greene, Gilbert.....Toccoa, Ga.
Greene, J. E.....Toccoa, Ga.
King, H. O.....Atlanta, Ga.
Underwood, H. C.....Atlanta, Ga.
Adams, Don. B.....Chicago, Ill.
Band, H. F.....Chicago, Ill.
Bennett, Thos.....Chicago, Ill.
Denny, S. L.....Rockford, Ill.
Early, Albert.....Rockford, Ill.
East Rockford Mantel Co.....Rockford, Ill.
Given, Joshua.....Elgin, Ill.
Gooding, E. F.....Elgin, Ill.
Hunter, Geo. E.....Elgin, Ill.
Jernberg, Gus.....Rockford, Ill.
Jerome, A. W.....Parton, Ill.

Lind, Gus.....Rockford, Ill.
Litzelle, John C.....Rockford, Ill.
Leighty, J. R.....Chicago, Ill.
Miller, Freeman.....Canton, Ill.
Nelson, Frank.....Rockford, Ill.
National Gas & Water Co.....Chicago, Ill.
Palmer, E. V.....Paxton, Ill.
Scovil, Geo. W.....Elgin, Ill.
Harris, F. M.....New Albany, Ind.
Kirkham, J. J.....Terre Haute, Ind.
Kellogg, H. J.....South Bend, Ind.
Schluer, Wm.....Terre Haute, Ind.
Whitmore, C. S.....South Bend, Ind.
Weinhardt, A. J.....Terra Haute, Ind.
Austin, John.....Burlington, Ia.
Campbell, E. F.....Tabor, Ia.
Grush & Sooy,.....Defiance, Ia.
Kastner, John A.....Defiance, Ia.
Obst, J. J.....Burlington, Ia.
Smith, J. J.....Arcadia, Kas.
Allison, S. B.....New Orleans, La.
Adams, Charles B.....New Orleans, La.
American Fiber Co.....New Orleans, La.
Boland & Gschwind.....New Orleans, La.
Bailey, J. K.....New Orleans, La.
Dupins Ref. & Manf. Co.....New Orleans, La.
Gschwind, Ed.....New Orleans, La.
Huguet, A. H.....Baton, Rouge, La.
Jacquet, Edmund.....New Orleans, La.
Kopfer, W. P.....Amite City, La.
May, Augustus.....New Orleans, La.
Perseverance Fiber Co.....New Orleans, La.
Fresh, Henry.....Frostburg, Md.
Gekeler, A. G.....Frostburg, Md.
McMullen, H. A.....Mt. Savage, Md.
Reck, Martha.....Union Bridge, Md.
Weeks, T. C.....Baltimore, Md.
American Sulphite Pulp Co.....Boston, Mass.
Norton, Joshua, Jr.....Boston, Mass.
Pease, Frank.....Fall River, Mass.
Reynolds, A. J.....Worcester, Mass.
Smith, C. J.....Boston, Mass.
DeWitt, M. J.....Sprague Falls, Me.
Forman, F. M.....Gladstone, Mich.
Goodale, Geo. P.....Detroit, Mich.
Howe, Chas. A.....Buchanan, Mich.
Miller, F. J.....Buchanan, Mich.
Shedd, W. F.....Grand Rapids, Mich.
Dow, J. D.....St. Paul, Minn.
Brooks, Thos. E.....Macon, Miss.
Hern, S. L.....West Point, Miss.
Holt, Jos. W.....Macon, Miss.

Heard, J. A.....New Albany, Miss.
Hood J. T.....Sparta, Miss.
Price, Alex.....Cato, Miss.
Smallwood, W. T.....New Albany, Miss.
West, J. M.....Carey, Miss.
Wade, C. Asa.....Shaw, Miss.
Dawse, Wm.....Marshall, Mo.
Grimes, Philip B.....Glenwood, Mo.
Rector, A. F.....Marshall, Mo.
Austin, Jos. A.....Pawnee City, Neb.
Bell, E. W.....Pawnee City, Neb.
Bond, S. G.....Bethany, Neb.
Flick, W. E.....Bethany, Neb.
Spring, G. L.....Pawnee City, Neb.
Stevens, Jas. N.....Pawnee City, Neb.
Wright, G. W.....Table Rock, Neb.
Ball, Albert.....Claremont, N. H.
Diederich, Chas. W.....Concord, N. H.
Fisher, E. C.....Claremont, N. H.
Graham, A.....Claremont, N. H.
Holmes, L. W.....Keene, N. H.
Le Febre, Francis K.....Claremont, N. H.
Pierce, A. J.....Claremont, N. H.
Rice, C. B.....Claremont, N. H.
Spofford, Marcellus E.....Keene, N. H.
Walcott, H. S.....West Swansey, N. H.
Conover, Alfred.....Absecon, N. J.
Haesaert & Buysse.....Jersey City, N. J.
Lippincott, Wm. H.....Woodstown, N. J.
Ainsworth, Thos.....Albuquerque, N. M.
Brown, P. J.....Albuquerque, N. M.
Fish, J. W.....Albuquerque, N. M.
Sykes, Saml.....Albuquerque, N. M.
Alverson, C. J.....Brighton, N. Y.
Averson, J. W.....Brighton, N. Y.
Angemine, G. O.....Waterloo, N. Y.
American Counter Check Book Co.....Buffalo, N. Y.
Atwell, A. J.....Rochester, N. Y.
Airt, Chas. L.....Rochester, N. Y.
Benjamin, Geo. V.....Ithaca, N. Y.
Barber, A. J.....Sodus, N. Y.
Butler, Maguler.....Rochester, N. Y.
Buchanan, J. M.....Rochester, N. Y.
Bayaud, Geo. H.....New York, N. Y.
Brown, E. C. & Co.....Rochester, N. Y.
Coughlan, J. J.....New York, N. Y.
Clark, Mary E.....Corning, N. Y.
Class, F. M.....New York, N. Y.
Clement, Frank H. Co.....Rochester, N. Y.
Drake, H. R.....Newark, N. Y.
Dempsey, D. E.....Geneva, N. Y.
Eisman, Adam.....Rochester, N. Y.

Farrar, John.....New York, N. Y.
Geo. Floto's Sons.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fay, Stephen C.....Rochester, N. Y.
Guilford, Nathan.....New York, N. Y.
Gibbs, Van R.....Rochester, N. Y.
Hennessy, W. J.....Palmyra, N. Y.
Ham, C. T., Manufacturing Co.....Rochester, N. Y.
Heckel, John.....Rochester, N. Y.
Hopkins, J. L.....New York, N. Y.
Kingsland, J. S.....Flatbush, N. Y.
Kneeland, Geo. N.....Rochester, N. Y.
Lauroline Medicine Co.....New York, N. Y.
Lane, Levi E.....Lyons, N. Y.
Loomis, Reuben.....Batavia, N. Y.
Leventritt, David.....New York, N. Y.
Melotte, Geo. W.....Ithaca, N. Y.
McNett, A.....Sodus Point, N. Y.
McGowan, J. J.....Ithaca, N. Y.
Morgan, A. W.....Rochester, N. Y.
Müller, E. B., & Co.....New York, N. Y.
Mac Lellan, D. M.....New York, N. Y.
Mac Lellan, H. W.....New York, N. Y.
Neher, Chas. R.....Rochester, N. Y.
Nevins, S. T.....Ithaca, N. Y.
Ritz, Geo. A.....Rochester, N. Y.
Ross, Alex.....Rochester, N. Y.
Ross, Wm.....Rochester, N. Y.
Ritter Dental Chair Mfg. Co.....Rochester, N. Y.
Reed, Mfg. Co.....Newark, N. Y.
Sanitary Soap Vase Co.....Rochester, N. Y.
Stuart, H. C.....New York, N. Y.
Stockbridge, Henry D.....Medina, N. Y.
Thayer, E. B.....Palmyra, N. Y.
Tilton, A. A.....Queens, Y. N.
Trumbull, Frank H.....Palmyra, N. Y.
Sage, C. A.....Ithaca, N. Y.
Stowell, H. F.....Rochester, N. Y.
Smith, Charity.....Ithaca, N. Y.
Schmitt, H. G.....Hendy Creek, N. Y.
Stanton, J. H.....Newburg, N. Y.
Sprague, A. V. M.....New York, N. Y.
Stone, L. M.....Rochester, N. Y.
Wyncoop, M. T.....Utica, N. Y.
White, Eli.....Sodus, N. Y.
Wilcklow, Wm.....Rochester, N. Y.
Whittleton, E. J.....Sodus, N. Y.
Bispham, F. M.....Waynesville, O.
Crary, L. H.....Cleveland, O.
Fowler, S. W.....Delaware, O.
Hessong, Jas.....Chillicothe, O.
Moses, F. D.....Jonesville, O.
Ralph, S. W.....Cortland, O.

Root, W. J.....Cincinnati, O.
Bourne, Edw.....Allegheny, Pa.
Cooper, John M.....Bellevue, Pa.
Clifford, W. J.....Pittsburg, Pa.
Cato, F. C.....Bradford, Pa.
Dieffenderfer, W. M.....Kelly Cross Roads, Pa.
Emery, L., Jr.....Bradford, Pa.
Finn, Jos. A.....Glenfield, Pa.
Geary, Jas.....Bradford, Pa.
Greenwald, J. C.....Bradford, Pa.
Gordon, Fred. E.....Allegheny, Pa.
Hewitt, J. F.....Allegheny, Pa.
Kurtz, John A.....Allegheny, Pa.
McGinnis, A. J.....Pittsburg, Pa.
Miller, Jas.....Allegheny, Pa.
Morrell, Jas. A.....Lansdale, Pa.
Old, Jas.....Pittsburg, Pa.
Oxford Caramel Co.....Oxford, Pa.
Parker, W. F. & Co.....Oxford, Pa.
Robertshaw, F. W.....Bellevue, Pa.
Stout, J. V.....Easton, Pa.
Schulte, R. W.....Glenfield, Pa.
Young, H. M.....Charleroi, Pa.
Robertson, D.....Coral, S. D.
Wendell, Care.....Groton, S. D.
McAllister, C. A.....Memphis, Tenn.
Carriger, J. H.....Knoxville, Tenn.
Anderson, R. C.....Dallas, Tex.
Bretherton, M. J.....Fort Worth, Tex.
Blaffer, E.....Houston, Tex.
Cross, S. T.....Marshall, Tex.
Coffin, Walter E.....Marshall, Tex.
Dawes, Wm.....Marshall, Tex.
Engelking, Peter.....Lexington, Tex.
Godsey, W. J.....Cleburne, Tex.
Harrold, Mahlon.....Fort Worth, Tex.
Herold, Chas.....Fort Worth, Tex.
Jordan, J. T.....Dallas, Tex.
Lewright, J. B.....Fort Worth, Tex.
Little, Frank.....Marshall, Tex.
Robinson, Jas. R.....Fort Worth, Tex.
Silliman, C. H.....Fort Worth, Tex.
Ellerback, F. R.....Salt Lake City, Utah
Lewis, F. W.....Salt Lake City, Utah
Hoffman, Wm.....Salt Lake City, Utah
Ashworth, Joel T.....Richmond, Va.
Burr, D. J.....Richmond, Va.
Cowan, S. G.....Richmond, Va.
Hazen, Chas. M.....Bon Air, Va.
Hutchinson, Hugh B.....Aldie, Va.
Lightfoot, L. H.....Richmond, Va.
McPhail, C. C.....Richmond, Va.

Ross, Jos. G.....Richmond, Va.
Shelton, W. M.....Atlee Station, Va.
Tyler, Wm. E.....Aldie, Va.
Whybrew, S.....Richmond, Va.
Corser, B. W.....St. Albans, Vt.
Grout, D. F.....Montpelier, Vt.
Woodbury, C. A.....Rutland, Vt.
Therein, H. N.....Seattle, Wash.
Horgan, Christopher.....West Superior, Wis.
Pitcher, H. A.....Millsville, Wis.
Doyle, R. J.....Owen Sound, Ont., Can.
Lent, W. F. W.....Elmdale, Ont., Can.
Laidlaw, R. J.....Hamilton, Ont., Can.

INDEX.

The business of manufacturers and manufacturing companies especially solicited.

Let your patent solicitor or counsel be well known and of good repute.

Prefer a suitable agent who will do the work himself and not by an apprentice.

If you desire legal services or professional work avoid promises of prizes, gratuitous labor, big profits, and other like shams.

If an invention is worth patenting it is worth thorough work.

Before applying for a patent be reasonably sure that it is patentable and see for yourself copies of prior pertinent patents if there are such.

Before patenting an invention consider what you can do with it.

Before buying a patent ascertain whether it is valid, how much it covers, and who owns it.

Patent Prac

Personal Service in all Important Business.

REFERENCES.

Gen. Ellis Spear, Ex-Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Gen. H. E Paine, Ex-Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Gen. Benj. F. Butterworth, Ex-Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Hon. E. M. Marble, Ex-Commissioner of Patents, New York, N. Y.

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, Senator from Connecticut, Washington, D. C.

Hon. Henry W. Blair, Ex-Senator from New Hampshire, Washington, D. C.

Hon. S. M. Stockslager, Ex-United States Representative, Washington, D. C.

Rev. F. D. Power, Ex-Chaplain House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Rev. S. M. Newman, Washington, D. C.

Hon. James Coleman, Washington, D. C.

Hon. J. D. McChesney, Disbursing Clerk, Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Hon. B. H. Warner, Washington, D. C.

Hon. E. Southard Parker, President Columbia National Bank, Washington, D. C.

Hon. John O. Johnson, President Ohio National Bank, Washington, D. C.

Gen. Geo. W. Balloch, late Disbursing Officer of U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Hon. George M. Lockwood, Ex-Chief Clerk of the Interior Department.

Hon. Geo. E. Emmons, Washington, D. C.

Hon. H. A. Hall, Washington, D. C.

See inside for partial list of companies, firms, and persons for whom patent work has been done by me.